

THREE THIEVES ENTRAPPED.

THE 60,000 CIGARS THEY STOLE RECOVERED.

ONE OF THEM DIVES HALF THROUGH A WINDOW—A STRUGGLE WITH ANOTHER.

The police of the Oakes station, and Captain Slevin in particular, have for eleven days been doing their utmost to arrest the thieves who stole the 60,000 cigars from the warehouse of M. Barreco & Co., No. 281 Pearl-st., on the night of April 23. Yesterday they succeeded in arresting all connected with the robbery and in recovering all the lost property. The prisoners are James Quigley, alias James A. Wells, a well-known thief; "Patsy" Carroll, alias William Harrison, of No. 165 Forsyth-st., and Thomas Campbell, of No. 53 Sand-st., Brooklyn.

On Friday afternoon M. Kalfon, a cigar dealer at Nos. 1 Cortlandt and 86 Beaver sts., called at the Oakes station and told Captain Slevin a man called upon him to sell him a lot of cigars cheaply. Mr. Kalfon had read the accounts of the robbery in the trade papers and knew that the brands of cigars mentioned by his caller were the same as those that Barreco & Co. had lost. He asked the man to call again and went to the police. Early yesterday Ward Detectives James H. McCrorey and Daniel J. Callahan were sent to Broadway and Cortlandt-st. to watch Mr. Kalfon's store. At 10:30 o'clock Quigley and Carroll entered the cigar store. Mr. Kalfon was expecting them. Putting on his hat and coat, he started out with the thieves to examine the stolen goods. Closely followed by the two detectives, the three went to a barroom at Front and Washington sts., Brooklyn, kept by Campbell, the third prisoner. The detectives waited on the outside.

There the party remained inside for half an hour. Then all four came out and went into No. 215 York-st. Fifteen minutes later Kalfon came out with Campbell. Lifting his hat and with his handkerchief wiping his forehead, he gave the detectives the signal by which they were to understand that he had found the stolen property. The detectives arrested Campbell and turned him over to a Brooklyn policeman. Then they knocked at the basement door, which was locked. Soon it was opened by Quigley, and both detectives forced their way in. With Quigley was Harrison, both in their shirt sleeves. So quickly had the two detectives gained an entrance that the thieves were unprepared and said not a word.

There in the middle of the floor was all of the stolen property, packed in the same shoe boxes in which it was removed from Pearl-st. "Let me go into the back basement," said Quigley. "I want to get my coat." "At sight," said the officer. Into the back room Quigley walked and putting on his coat, made a dive through a two and a half foot square window that opened into a yard in the rear. When the crash of the glass was heard by McCrorey he ran into the back basement and found Quigley vainly trying to tear out the ash, having in his first attempt succeeded in breaking only two of the six panes in the window. Taking him by the neck, the officer threw him on his back and handcuffed him.

In the meantime Callahan was having fun with Carroll. When Quigley made a dash for his liberty Carroll tried to escape up the basement stairs. He did not succeed and soon his hands were cuffed. The two prisoners were then taken to the street and with Campbell were brought to the Oakes station.

The police have been unable to learn where the stolen property was stored from the time of the robbery until Friday night. On the morning of that day one of the prisoners hired the basement of No. 215 York-st. from Mrs. Connors. On Friday night a covered wagon drove up and from it were taken the stolen property. Mr. Barreco was at the station-house, where his property was brought in. He said that he believed nearly if not all of it had been recovered. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Tombs Court to-day.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

THREE HUNDRED PAVES TO STRIKE TO-DAY—THE HARMONY CONVENTION.

Three hundred members of the Pavers' Union have been ordered to go on strike this morning in this city. This step is taken to assist the "pocket out" paving cutters and granite cutters in the New-England States. The paving blocks used in this city are brought from quarries where the "lockouts" occurred on Monday. The strike of pavers to-day will put a stop to the work of laying pavements in Third-ave. and West-st. and in several other streets. The officers of the union say that it will be continued as long as the "lockout" in the New-England quarries lasts.

The National Paving Cutters' Union has begun a bitter fight against the owners of the New-England quarries. The headquarters of the union are at No. 226 East Thirty-ninth-st., where James Grant, the National secretary, is in charge of the New-England end of the fight. Mr. Grant gave further particulars yesterday of the alleged wholesale violation of the contract for furnishing granite paving blocks to the city. Mr. Grant said to a Tribune reporter: "The specifications require that the paving blocks shall be from 8 to 12 inches long, from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 inches wide and from 7 to 8 inches deep. These specifications are being violated in a wholesale and unbridled manner, and the city is consequently being defrauded. The pavers for inferior blocks, which, in the near future, will become a source of great expense and almost constant annoyance. Almost every paving block is much larger than the specifications call for. The contracts require much larger blocks than should be used. It is just as easy for the city to handle small blocks of proper dimensions as it is to handle the massive blocks known as 'tomstones' which are now being laid in our streets. The quarriesmen are willing and the paving cutters are willing to make the change. The men who buy the blocks and bring them to the New-York market are the one who object to the change. They object because the blocks are made by the piece—the paving cut being paid so much for 1,000 blocks. The employer is also paid by the 1,000 blocks. But the man who brings the blocks to the New-York market sells them by superficial yard. This explains why our streets are being filled with immense blocks of granite instead of genuine pavingstones. The Paving Cutters' Union proposes to find out why the city is not getting the kind of blocks it is paying for. We are also going to find out, if possible, what the men who are receiving \$4 a day for inspecting paving blocks are doing."

The men who have contracts for laying pavements are William Kelley, who is doing the work in Third-ave.; Thomas Gerrity and John Smith, who are doing the work in West-st.; and Thomas Fitzgerald, who is doing the work in West Fifty-eighth-st.

Several bonds loaded with granite pavingblocks were "tied up" yesterday, the Stone-Handlers' Union refusing to touch the cargoes, as they come from the quarries where the paving-cutters are "locked out." The Union Convention of labor organizations met again last evening in Clarendon Hall, No. 114 East Thirtieth-st. Philip Kelly, of the Theatrical Paving Union, who was elected vice-chairman, presided. The evening was spent in the discussion of the report of the committee on credentials. John O'Connell, James P. Archibald and others spoke. There was considerable excitement and a lack of harmony in the evening, but the prospects for the establishment of a new general labor organization are good.

A NEW CHANCELLOR FOR DELAWARE.

Dover, Del., May 3 (Special).—James L. Wolcott was this afternoon appointed Chancellor of the State of Delaware, vice William S. Saunders, dead, and later the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Conners. The office pays \$3,500 a year and is for life. The new chancellor was born in this county fifty years ago. He was the son of a farmer. He studied law under Eli Saunders and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He has held the office of clerk of the State Senate, counsel for the Levy Court and was Secretary of State under Governor Hall from 1879 to 1883. Up to this time he has trained under the Saunders and was one of his lieutenants. He became ambitious, however, to succeed Eli Saunders as United States Senator in 1882. In 1888 he captured the legislative delegates of Kent and Sussex. The Saunderses hated the Republicans and the Legislature and Senator Higgins was elected United States Senator. Higgins kept up the fight, however, and was not control the Democracy of the State.

NO JURY FOR DYNAMITERS.

A PROPOSED LAW THAT IS FAVORED BY THE SPANISH CABINET.

THE FRENCH SECRET POLICE FORCE INCREASED—ENGLISH ANARCHISTS INDICED.

Madrid, May 3.—At a Ministerial Council to-day, the Cabinet decided in favor of the introduction in the Cortes of a law providing for the trial of dynamiters without a jury.

Paris, May 3.—M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, has sent a circular to the Procureurs throughout France, calling upon them to enforce in the strictest manner the regulations for the manufacture and sale of dynamite. The Government does not believe that because May Day passed without any serious trouble, the Anarchists have abandoned their work. A large increase has been made in the force of secret police, and every endeavor will be made to ferret out all the dangerous Anarchists in the country.

London, May 3.—The Grand Jury to-day returned a true bill against Charles Wilfred Mowbray, publisher, and David John Nichol, editor, of the Anarchist paper "Commonwealth," for "soliciting and encouraging certain persons unknown to murder certain other persons, to wit, the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Sir Henry Hawkins, one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice, and William Melville, an Inspector in the Metropolitan Police." The prosecution is based upon an article that was recently published in the "Commonwealth," in connection with the convention before Justice Hawkins, of four of the Walsall Anarchists. The London police at once seized the paper and arrested Mowbray and Nichol.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CANADA.

REPORTED ACTION OF NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE—THE COERCION ACT.

Ottawa, May 3.—Information has been received here that the Newfoundland Legislature has passed a resolution renewing the discriminatory tariff against Canada.

St. John's, N. F., May 3 (Special).—The provisions of the Coercion Bill which is now before the House of Assembly are stringent. The Bill constitutes a judicial commission, to have supreme control over the settlement of treaties and over the arbitration of the award relative to its judgment, except to the fact to be appeal from its judgment, except to the Queen in Council. All the commissioners are to be appointed by the Imperial Government, and are to act under rules made by that Government. Naval and civil officers and magistrates are bound to execute their judgments. The court can fine, award damages, arrest persons and seize vessels, boats and fishing gear. The French shore local courts cannot interfere with the court's judgments on treaty questions. The act, which is to be permanent, is exceedingly unpopular.

The indemnity clause of the Revenue act has action for the recovery of any duties collected last year or this year. This arrests action for the recovery of extra duties paid on Canadian products. The clause is now before the supreme Court on the plea that it is illegal.

DEEMING AT WORK ON HIS AUTOGRAPHY. St. Thomas, May 3.—After Deeming had been returned to jail last night from the court-room in which he was charged with having been passed upon him by convicts in the prison. He was then placed in the condemned cell, and heavy iron bars were locked upon his wrists to prevent him from committing suicide. He did not appear to be at all cast down, and, after a short conversation with the warders, he threw himself upon his pillow in his cell and slept calmly until this morning.

Such interest is manifested in the autobiography which Deeming is writing, and upon which he has spent much of his time since he was imprisoned. It is believed that the man's overweening vanity will impel him to confess in this work all the crimes he has ever committed. By appealing to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, Deeming may succeed in putting off his execution for a time; but his haste to complete his book shows that he has little hope of escaping hanging. Early this morning he resumed his writing on his autobiography, which he says he will bequeath to Mrs. Housworth, the young woman to whom he was engaged at the time of his arrest. He expresses the hope that the profits which she may derive from his publication will in some degree compensate her for the wrong and annoyance which he has been the means of inflicting on her.

THE TITLE TO AN EARLDOM DECIDED.

London, May 3.—A case involving the legal succession to the Earldom of Stamford, which has been the subject of litigation for some time, was decided to-day in favor of the present Earl, the ninth holder of the title. The eighth Earl, who died in June, 1890, left a son whose mother was a negress of Cape Colony. The Earl married the negress, but this son was born prior to the marriage. The House of Lords decision declares that this son is illegitimate and therefore has no claim on the title. The son made no contest to establish his legitimacy.

The Earldom of Stamford is among the oldest peerages in England, having been created in 1028. The Earl also has the title of Baron Grey of Groby, which title was created in 1603. The present Earl is William Grey, son of the late Rev. William Grey, brother of the eighth Earl. He was born on April 18, 1850, and from 1875 to 1883 was premier of Canada at Cordoba College, Barre, Vt. He is unmarried.

THREE SHIPWRECKED CREWS BROWDED.

London, May 3.—News was received in this city to-day of a terrible marine disaster at Sudore, one of the Feroe Islands, in the North Atlantic. Three French schooners were driven ashore during a storm and were soon battered to pieces by the huge waves. The men on the imperiled vessels made desperate efforts to reach the shore, but no lifeboat could be life in the raging seas, and one by one the sailors were lost in the angry waters, until not a man was left of the entire three crews.

COST OF THE CANADIAN CANAL TODAY.

Ottawa, May 3.—In the House of Commons to-day the canal estimates were taken up. John Hazen gave some noteworthy figures. He said that \$47,000,000 would be the estimate for the canal system, of which \$20,000,000 remained to be expended. The cost of deepening to fourteen feet throughout will be, according to his figures, \$7,500,000; while dredging has cost \$27,000,000.

TO PUT DOWN THE MATTO GROSSO REVOLTS.

Rio de Janeiro, May 3.—The Government is taking active steps to put down the rebellion in Mato Grosso, which state recently declared itself independent of the Federal Government. A flotilla of six warships, accompanied by a transport with a strong force of troops, are now starting for Mato Grosso for the purpose of suppressing the uprising.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MERRIER.

Quebec, May 3.—The investigation into the charge preferred against ex-Premier Merrier, C. Langlois and E. Picaud was begun before Judge Chenevaux in the Police Court here this morning. Little could be learned of the proceedings, as the members of the press were excluded, and the whole affair was carried on behind closed doors. The principal witness heard was Manager Marcon, of the Caisse d'Economie.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN IMPROVING.

London, May 3.—The condition of Sir Arthur Sullivan, who has been suffering from renal calculus, has improved so much that he is now able to sit up. To-day he received in the sitting-room of his home several friends who had called to inquire as to his health.

THE QUEEN REACHES HOME AGAIN.

London, May 3.—The Queen arrived at Windsor to-day, on her return from her sojourn in the south of France, and her visit to Germany.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF M. WILSON.

Paris, May 3.—M. Wilson, son-in-law of the late President Grey, has been elected to the Council in the Chamber of Deputies. He will probably return to the Chamber of Deputies.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY'S REPORT.

Albany, May 3 (Special).—The Edison General Electric Company has just made its annual report.

to the Secretary of State. It says that \$14,000,000 of the \$15,000,000 capital authorized has been issued, \$7,500,000 in cash and \$6,500,000 for property used in the business. The debts do not exceed, and the assets are equal to at least, \$7,000,000.

GREAT STORM IN THE WEST.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

A MAN AND HORSE CARRIED INTO THE AIR IN OKLAHOMA—SNOW IN WISCONSIN, FLOODS IN MICHIGAN AND ILLINOIS, AND

A TORNADO IN KANSAS.

Chicago, May 3.—A dispatch from Kingfisher, Oklahoma, says that a cyclone touched the outskirts of that town last evening, overturning small outbuildings and unroofing two dwelling-houses. The cyclone did great damage to growing crops, and killed considerable young stock. Fourteen houses outside of the town were destroyed, and F. A. Edwells, of York, Neb., and his son were killed.

Simon Bates, a farmer, while riding, was overtaken by the cyclone. He dismounted and held his horse by the bridle rope. The horse became frantic and wound Bates up in the rope. Before he could extricate himself the horse was lifted from the earth and carried 100 feet. Bates's left leg was fractured and he received internal injuries.

George Richter and his family of ten hurried into a "dugout" when the storm began. Their house was destroyed. A portion of the roof was hurled against the roof of the cave, crushing it in. All escaped with bruises.

Topeka, Kan., May 3.—A tornado, destructive alike to life and property, last night struck the farming community of Tevis, a village on the Missouri Pacific road, ten miles south of Topeka. A farmer named Pinaton was killed. John P. Neill was badly injured and may not recover. His child was also badly hurt. The building and fences on the farm of J. P. Neill, Elias Ziegler and Thomas Brooks were demolished. For a space of about two miles square the farms suffered severely. Many people were more or less injured. A number of physicians have just arrived in Topeka in response to calls from that locality. Half full in great quantity, destroying fruit prospects and breaking trees. James Mitchell, a farmer who lived near Neill's farm, was killed.

Creston, Iowa, May 3.—Saturday night's rainstorm was the most disastrous one that has ever been known in this section. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad suffered a severe loss near Creston, twenty miles of roadbed being entirely submerged. Heavy washouts have occurred between Lenox and Bedford. There is no country bridge left. Crops on rolling ground are badly washed away, and not entirely washed out. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

Ashland, Wis., May 3.—A blinding snowstorm is raging here to-day. Four inches had fallen at noon. Navigation is badly retarded and all rafting stopped.

Adrian, Mich., May 3.—The severest storm known for many years in this county occurred on Sunday night. Many bridges were swept away and fields inundated. At Hudson, west of here, a large factory reservoir broke, sending corporation bridges and causing much damage to property.

Old Water, Mich., May 3.—There was a tremendous rainfall here last night. Much damage was done by the flooding of cellars. The branch River milldam was carried out and two bridges swept away, as was also one bridge between this city and Quincy. The loss is heavy.

Pittsburg, May 3.—A heavy electrical storm passed over this section early this morning, doing considerable damage. About 2 o'clock lightning struck the Allegheny County Electric Light Company's works and burned out seven dynamos, injuring the plant to the extent of \$7,000. One of the men was overcome by one of the flashes, but was not seriously injured. Five hundred telephones were burned out, and numerous buildings were struck by lightning.

REPUBLICANS OF CONNECTICUT.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE PRELIMINARY SESSION OF THEIR STATE CONVENTION.

Hartford, Conn., May 3 (Special).—The largest preliminary session of the Republican Convention in the State in recent years was held in Post Guard Armory Hall, in this city, this evening. It was thoroughly representative of the party in the State, and contained as delegates a large proportion of well-known leaders than usual. Joseph L. Harbison, of this city, was chosen by the State Committee to preside over the deliberations of the evening, and delivered an eloquent half-hour address on the political situation. It was cordially received. The mention of President Harrison's name was the signal for long and continued applause, and the references to the benefits of the McKinley law were greeted with great cheering. When the speaker recounted the achievements of rectitude and mentioned the "great American statesman," Secretary Blaine, there was another outburst of cheering which lasted several minutes. The greatest enthusiasm of the evening, however, was when Governor Bulkeley was extolled, and the fact that he had been questioned in his action in recommending the Governor's chair by the Supreme Court of the United States was recalled. It was several minutes before the speaker could again be heard, so long and continuous was the applause. This is significant, as the convention was chosen without any reference whatever to State issues, and as there has been no contest whatever as to delegates to Minneapolis, the delegates being the free choice without any effort on the part of any candidates whatever. It must be taken as an indication of the support the Governor has in the rank and file of the party of the State. Again, the fact that the State Senate would do nothing while the House has piled up business at its door, was spoken of there was enthusiasm.

After the appointment of the committees on permanent organization, credentials and resolutions the convention listened to a tariff speech by N. D. Sperry, of New-Haven, and to a plea for the rights of the colored man in the South by E. D. Bassett, ex-Minister to Hayti. The delegates will be chosen the Governor's chair by the Supreme Court of the United States was recalled. It was several minutes before the speaker could again be heard, so long and continuous was the applause. This is significant, as the convention was chosen without any reference whatever to State issues, and as there has been no contest whatever as to delegates to Minneapolis, the delegates being the free choice without any effort on the part of any candidates whatever. It must be taken as an indication of the support the Governor has in the rank and file of the party of the State. Again, the fact that the State Senate would do nothing while the House has piled up business at its door, was spoken of there was enthusiasm.

STILL AFTER THE READING COMBINATION.

ITS RIGHT TO TRANSACT BUSINESS IN NEW-JERSEY IS BEING INVESTIGATED.

Trenton, May 3.—Governor Abbott has directed Attorney-General Stockton to make an investigation of the Reading Railroad deal, with a view to determining the right of the combination to transact business in the State of New-Jersey. The Attorney-General is authorized to employ additional lawyers if he deems it necessary. The Governor says that he has not yet decided to call a special session of the Legislature, and cannot say what he may do until he receives the report of the Attorney-General. It is probable that the matter will be reported without delay.

HE SEEKS DIVORCE, SHE SEIZES HIS ASSETS.

Through his counsel, ex-Judge A. J. Dietrich, Baron Frederick N. Blane has begun a suit for absolute divorce from his wife, Elizabeth Lawrence Blane. The parties in the case were served yesterday, and name Frederick G. Youngling, a young son of the wealthy brewer, as co-respondent. Baroness Blane will have twenty days in which to file an answer to the charges.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Carruth took possession of the office and property of the Lithium Manufacturing Company, at No. 62 Johnston-st., of which Baron Blane is president, on an execution for \$46,311 in favor of Baroness Blane.

Baroness Blane is a divorcee, and is now a resident of the city. She is a member of the bar, and is a well-known figure in the city. She is a divorcee, and is now a resident of the city. She is a member of the bar, and is a well-known figure in the city.

UPROAR IN THE TENDERLOIN.

RAIDS ON TEN DISORDERLY HOUSES.

CAPTAIN MCLAUGHLIN'S MEN SPREAD CONFUSION AMONG OLD OFFENDERS—SWIFT AND EFFECTIVE WORK.

Forty of Captain William McLaughlin's policemen in citizen's clothes started out last night to make sudden raids on some of the most notorious disorderly houses in the Nineteenth Precinct, which have flourished un molested for years. The policemen were under the command of Detective Kent. Ten houses had been emptied of their occupants at 1 a. m. this morning and the police were still at work. Captain McLaughlin obtained the warrants from Justice Dwyer at the Jefferson Market Police Court late yesterday afternoon. He waited until just before the Justice went home so that no information about the raids should leak during the day to the persons named in the warrants.

At 11 o'clock Detective Kent and his men started out. They did their work swiftly, going from one house to another as fast as they could. This kept a steady stream of prisoners pouring into the Tenderloin precinct station.

The first place visited was No. 466 Sixth-ave., which is kept by Mrs. Ann McCormick, Emma, Smith was the housekeeper. The property is owned by William Lauterback, a member of the March Grand Jury which so severely censured the police for laxity in enforcing the laws. He rented the house to the woman four years ago. At that time she told him for what purpose she wished to use the place. "I don't care about that," he is reported to have said, "I only care about having good real estate security. She paid him \$1,400 a year for the upper part of the house. The police had receipts for rent signed by him. Three women and four men were arrested at this place.

The police next moved on No. 122 West Thirty-first-st., which is kept by Louisa Mabelle. Ten persons, men and women, were taken into custody here and hurried down to the precinct station.

The next place visited was No. 74 West Thirty-sixth-st., the mistress of which is the notorious Della Bell. Twelve prisoners were taken here. Three houses adjoining one another in West Twenty-fourth-st., then received calls. No. 14 is kept by Marie Stacey, No. 16 by Carrie Hastings and No. 18 by Belle Harrison. A number of men and women were found in these houses and taken to the station.

While some of the policemen were leading the prisoners to the lock up, others continued to serve warrants. They next descended on No. 112 West Thirty-second-st., which is the house of Belle Engle, and after bagging their game there, visited Carrie Parker's place, No. 29 East Thirtieth-st., and Madame Charles's, No. 121 West Thirty-second-st.

About 100 persons were arrested in all. The men all gave fictitious names. The prisoners were all locked up in the station, and at a later hour this morning, none of them had succeeded in getting bail. The work of the police was so swift and sure that in nearly every case the raid was a complete surprise. Only one place received warning, a house in Sixth-ave., and when Captain McLaughlin's men reached it, there were no one there. The whole work was done in such short order that within one hour and a half from the time the first prisoners began to arrive at the station nearly 100 of them had been locked up.

CAPTAIN CONNOR AT WORK, TOO.

Police Captain Connor of the West Thirty-seventh-st. Station last night made raids on five disorderly houses, and captured twenty-four women, and about as many men. The houses were at 207 West Thirty-third-st.; 202 West Fortieth-st.; 204 West Fortieth-st.; 203 West Forty-first-st.; and 224 West Forty-first-st., kept by Pearl Wilson, Lillie Leslie, Harriet Taylor, Anna Lewis and James Wood. These were also captured. The women prisoners were marched to the Thirtieth-st. Police Station, where they were locked up under the supervision of the matron. The men were taken up in the Twenty-ninth-st. Station. They will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

TO MAKE TIN PLATES IN NEW-JERSEY.

A LOT OF ENGLISH CAPITAL TO BE INVESTED AT ELIZABETHPORT.

The firm of Morewood & Co., of Swansea, South Wales, will establish a tin plate works at Elizabethport, N. J. The firm has an old one and has been, until now, the only tin plate works in the United States. Now it has been decided to remove the works from Swansea to this country. The steel plates will be imported and dipped in the product of the American tin mines. The capacity of the works to be erected at Elizabethport will be about 5,000 plates a week. George B. Morewood, a member of the firm, who is now in this city, has received a letter which outlines the plans of the company, and says that two other prominent Welsh tin-manufacturing firms will shortly follow the firm of Morewood & Co. The new works will be a large capital in the tin mines of the West. It is cheaper, so Mr. Morewood says, to import the steel plates and to dip them in American tin than it is to manufacture the plates abroad.

When John H. Rogers, the chairman of the Tin Plate Association of Wales, was here two years ago he saw the possibilities of the tin industry of this country, and at that time advised his people to remove their plant to the United States. E. Morewood & Co. have bought at Elizabethport three acres of land, which they have begun to build upon.

A large amount of capital has been invested in this enterprise, and Mr. Morewood hopes to be able to export tin to Europe in a short time. The cost of tin plates produced in this country is much less than the cost of imported tin plates. When the two big English firms which are shortly to begin operations in the West are in full operation and the plant at Elizabethport is working under the effects of the protective tariff will be made more potent to all.

VILAS "FIXING" THINGS AT MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, May 3.—Wisconsin's delegation is going to the Democratic National Convention with directions to vote as a unit. They will be the only gathering at Chicago to help make Grover Cleveland the party's Presidential nominee. We will have no second choice. The declaration quoted was made tonight by Chairman E. C. Wall, of the State Central Committee. His words were in forecast of the probable action of the Wisconsin Democratic Convention which is to be held in this city to-morrow, and the delegates to it were nearly all on hand to-night, eagerly discussing the outlook. Interest centered chiefly in the coming of the State Central Committee, who were in executive session at Chairman Wall's private office, mapping out the work of the convention. It was generally understood that no eastern instructions would be given for Cleveland, although his Administration and himself personally would be extolled in the highest terms, and the delegates to Chicago would be requested to use all honorable means to bring about his nomination. The only glimpse of iron under the velvet smoothness that seemed to cover all preparations was in the intimation that the unit rule would be enforced for a certainty. Ex-Prosecutor-General Vilas, who was supposed to be the embodiment of Mr. Cleveland's wishes concerning to-morrow's proceedings, was ensconced in a luxurious parlor at the Pabst House throughout the evening receiving influential delegates in private and shaping matters for the vote of the Wisconsin delegation. He softly evaded a reference to statements that he was general of the Cleveland forces.

NEW DEPARTURE IN MAINE SHIP-BUILDING.

Bath, Me., May 3.—When the wooden ship Republic is safely launched in Kennebec, Arthur Sewell & Co. will begin preparations for laying the keel of the first steel sailing ship ever constructed in the United States and the first iron ship produced by New-England.

THE MURDERER WAS A BOY.

HE MEANT ONLY TO ROB HAYDEN.

A FULL CONFESSION TO THE NEWARK POLICE—PART OF THE STOLEN MONEY RECOVERED.

The Newark police last night secured the murderer of Thomas Hayden, the shipping clerk, who was robbed and killed in the doorway of the Potter hat factory, in Mulberry-st., on Saturday morning. The robber and murderer proved to be a hatchesman named Fales, fifteen years of age, who last night was in the office of the Superintendent of Police and coolly related the details of the murder. The belief had been that the murder of Hayden was committed by a powerful desperado, and one of the first acts of the police on Saturday was to arrest "John" Lang, who was known to be equal to such a crime. On Monday Superintendent Brown learned that a boy friend of a son of Captain McManus, of the Police Department, had said he knew something about the murder, but did not want to get his name connected with the affair. The Superintendent sent the lad, who had been in the office of the Superintendent, to the police station, and he was not long in confessing that he had killed Hayden.

The boy said that on Saturday morning he was in the neighborhood of the Potter factory and saw a boy wearing a yachting cap and having in his hand a baliseatic wrapped in a newspaper, with the end protruding. The boy was at the corner and peeped around in a singular way. When the lad saw him he drew back. The lad thought no more of the matter until he heard about the murder, and saw the baliseatic mentioned as the murder weapon.

On Saturday he was present at this morning's scene to the factory and asked if any person had been seen with the baliseatic. He was informed that two weeks ago a boy named Alden Fales had been discharged, and that he was a bad boy. The Superintendent also learned that the discharged boy wore a yachting cap. He then ascertained the boy's address, No. 29 Sixth-ave., where he has lived with his mother, a widow, his father having committed suicide three months ago.

The Superintendent proceeded to the neighborhood and made inquiries. He learned that Fales on Saturday had done some work for a neighbor. The Superintendent saw the woman, she said that the boy did some soldering for her on Saturday morning and then went to school, and then went away. He returned two hours later and showed himself in the kitchen, and did not resume work. The murder was committed between 10 and 11 o'clock, and there was ample time for Fales to do the deed and get back.

With these facts in his possession the Superintendent waited all day in the neighborhood for Fales to return, having ascertained for certain that he had made no attempt to leave the city. At 8:30 last night the Superintendent met the boy at the corner of Sixth-ave. and waiting on his way home. He had been out driving all the afternoon with a young girl. The Superintendent knew the boy, and accosted him with: "Well, Ollie, I would like to see you."

"All right, Mr. Brown," was the calm response. "I want you to come with me," said the Superintendent.

The boy showed entire willingness. The Superintendent had heard that the boy was habitually armed and as a precaution he snatched handcuffs from his prisoner's wrists.

"I don't know what I want you for," asked the Superintendent. "Yes," said the boy.

Nothing was said in relation to the crime until police headquarters was reached. The prisoner was taken to the Superintendent's office, where he was questioned. He was warned by the Superintendent that what he might